THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. I. No. 13. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 26TH OCTOBER, 1850. PRICE, 15 DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

INSURANCES.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £500,000.

GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE.

EDINBURGH, 1 GEORGE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Wm. Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland, *Chairman.*
Alexander J. Russell, Esq., C.S.
George Mercer, Esq., of Gorthy.
James Duncan, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Peter Ramsay, Esq., Banker.
George Moir, Esq., Advocate.
James Hay, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Archibald Horné, Esq., Accountant
James Macalpine Leny, Esq., of Dalswinton.
Charles Pearson, Esq., Accountant.
James Robertson, Esq., W.S.
George Ross, Esq., Advocate.

MEDICAL ADVISER.

Henry Marshall, Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.

ACTUARY.

William Thomas Thompson.

AUDITOR.

Charles Pearson.

SECRETARY.

Henry Jones Williams.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY has been established for the purpose of extending to the Colonies of Great Britain, and to India, the full benefit of LIFE ASSURANCE; and for the purpose of giving increased facilities to persons visiting or residing in Foreign countries. The Company is registered and empowered under the Act of Parliament 7°. and 8°. Vict. Cap. 110.

The Directors of the Company hereby give intimation that they have appointed Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., Agents for the Company at Canton and Shanghae, with power to receive Proposals for ASSURANCE, &c., on the lives of Parties resident in China.

The Company have Agencies with Local Boards in London and Glasgow, as well as in the Principal Towns in the Colonies.

Parties proposing to Assure can obtain every information from Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., of whom Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal &c., may be had on application, *gratis.*

By Order of the Directors,
WILLIAM THOMAS THOMPSON,
Actuary.
HENRY JONES WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Permium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea risk.	*Harbour risk.*
Canton Insurance Office, Drs.	100,000	Drs. 200,000
Bombay Insurance Society, „	40,000 „	60,000
Bengal Insurance Society, „	40,000 „	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office, „	25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. D. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest of the late EDWARDS WHITTLE BATES, in our firm ceased on the 30th September last.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 7th October, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a PARTNERSHIP, for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, from this date.

GEORGE ROGERS HALL, A.B.; M.D.
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D.; M.R.C.S.E.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. DAVID OLIPHANT KING, is this day admitted a partner, will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of J. M. SMITH & Co.

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.'s Godowns,—
GALVANIZED ZINC PLATES for Roofing.
Patent SHOWER BATHS.
CLARET,
SHERRY, } Superior Wines.
PORT,
COGNAC BRANDY.
BEER, and PORTER.
American BUTTER.
CANVAS.

Shanghae, 25th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

ON board the Spanish brig *Vlocano*, MANILA ROPE, of the best quality, in different sizes.

JOZE MARTINEZ,
Captain of *Vlocano.*

Shanghae, 15th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BASS'S PALE INDIA ALE in Cask. Apply to
RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghae, 23d August, 1850.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

JUST received ex *Favourite*, a fine collection of OILMAN'S STORES, Shipped by HEATON, Lime Street, London, and for sale by the undersigned, consisting of—

Oilman's Stores.

Assorted PICKLES in Quarts.
Best White Wine VINEGAR do.
Durham MUSTARD, 1lb. and ½lb.
SAUCES Assorted in Pints.
Salad OIL.
CHILI VINEGAR in Pints.
TARRAGON in Pints.
ANCHOVY Paste.
BLOATER do.
PATE AU DIABLE do.
French MUSTARD
SARDINES.
Bottled FRUITS Assorted.
JAMS 3lb. Jars Assorted.
BUTTER 28lb. and 15lb. Kegs.
Cheddar CHEESE.
Wiltshire BACON in Tins.
Fine York HAMS.
Smoked TONGUES.

Clothings, &c.

MERINO SHIRTS.
Do. DRAWERS.
COTTON SHIRTS.
Do. DRAWERS.
WORSTED SOCKS.
Do. STOCKINGS.
White COTTON SOCKS.
Do. COMFORTERS.
PLANNELS per Yard.
TROWSERS.
WAISTCOATINGS.
GLOVES.
Shirt BUTTONS.
BONNETS.
RIBBONS.
Stay LACES.
Do. TAPES.
BLANKETS 9-4 and 12-4.
COUNTERPANES.
Wellington BOOTS.
Do. SHOES.

Stationery, &c.

English Account BOOKS.
Do. Memorandum do.
Office INK STANDS.
Do. PENKNIVES.
GLASS INK STANDS.
Superior STEEL PENS.
Black Lead PENCILS.
Red Lead do.
Red TAPES.
PENS.
QUILLS.
BLOTTING PAPER.
FOOLSCAP PAPER.
POST LETTER do.
Japan INKS.
A large assortment of PENKNIVES.
Do. SCISSARS.

Sundries.

CROCKERY-WARE.
GLASSWARE.
SOLAR LAMPS.
Reading do.
Hall do.
CANDLESTICKS with Shades.
LAMP GLASSES.
Cotton WICKS.
Gentlemen's LANTERNS.
Dark do.
Nursery LAMPS.
COCOA-NUT OIL per Pecul.
SPERM OIL 2 dollars per Gallon or 6 bottles.
Do. CANDLES.
Best Pale Yellow SOAPS.
Windsor do.
SPLIT PEAS 10lb. per dollar.
PEARL BARLEY 8lb. do.
Real Scotch OATMEAL.
COFFEE 8lb. per dollar.
CURRANTS in Jars at 3 dollars.
BUTTER by single Pound, &c., &c.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghae, 3rd October, 1850.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,
STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

JUST landed ex *Favourite* and on Sale by the Undersigned the following OILMAN'S and SHIP CHANDLERS, STORES.

Oilman's Stores.

PICKLES Assorted in Pints.
Do. Hot Imperial do.
White Wine VINEGAR do.
Raspberry VINEGAR in ½ do.
Salad OIL do.
French OLIVES do.
French CAPERS do.
Mushroom KETCHUP do.
Walnut do. do.
SAUCES Assorted do.
Bottled FRUITS in Quarts.
JAMS and JELLIES in Jars.
MUSTARD, Superior in ½ Pints.
DRIED HERBS Assorted in Pints.
Red HERRINGS in Tins.
Fresh SALMON do.
CARROTS do.
OYSTERS do.
SARDINES do.
PEARL BARLEY in 6lb. Tins.
OATMEAL Scotch do.
Muscatel RAISINS in ½ Boxes.
Turkey FIGS do.
MACCARONI, Italian in 4lb. Cans.
VERMECELLI do.
ANCHOVY Paste in Pots.
HERRING do. do.
CHOCOLATE do. in ½lb. Tins.
COCOA do. do.
MILK CONCENTRATED in ½ Pints.
CURRANTS in 14lb. Jars.
Lochfine HERRINGS in ½lb. Jars.
Salted SALMON do.
COD FISH, High Dried.
Pine CHEESE.
Barkley do.
Cheddar do.
Stilton do.
BACON Smoked, Wiltshire.
COD SOUNDS.
OX TONGUES, Pickled.
TRIPE, Pickled.
HAMS Smoked.

Ship Chandler's Stores.

Best Stockholm TAR.
Do. do. PITCH.
Do. ROSIN.
Bright VARNISH.
Black do.
COAL TAR Refined.
PAINT, Stone Colored.
Do. Black.
Do. Red Venetian.
Do. Blue.
Do. Yellow.
Do. Green.
Do. White.
PAINT OIL, Boiled.
COPPER NAILS ½, 1, 1¼, Inches.
Do. SHEATHING, 18 Oz.
Europe ROPE, 5, 4½, 4, 3½, 3, 2½, 2, 1½, and 1 Inches.
SPUNYARN, 2 Yarn.
TARRED MARLINE.
SEAMING TWINE.
ROPING do.
Double LOG LINES.
MOORING SWIVELS.
SAIL THIMBLES.
Do. HOOKS.
PUMP TACKS.
Ship's COPPER PUMPS, Brass Joints.
Do. WOOD do.
TIN DIPPERS.
Ship's SCRAPERS, Socket Handled.
PAINT CLAMPS.
DECK do.
TAR BRUSHES, Short.
PAINT BRUSHES, Assorted.
SAIL NEEDLES.
PALMS.
TURPENTINE.
SINGLE BLOCKS, Engine Turned, Iron Pins, 5 to 10 Inches.
DOUBLE BLOCKS do. do.

Wines and Spirits.

Superior Old Pale SHERRY, in 3 Doz. Cases.
Do. Old PORT do.
Do. CLARET do.
Do. HOCK do.
Do. Sparkling CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
Do. Old Jamaica RUM.
Do. Old MADEIRA.
Devonshire CIDER.
Superior Old MARSALA.
Do. Islay WHISKY.
Do. Old COGNIAC in Cases.
Do. Pale BRANDY.

The above WINES, selected by one of the first Houses in London, and warranted of first quality.

Sundries.

A Fine Assortment of Stout BOOTS and SHOES.
Spring Table BELLS.
Patent Coffee POTS.
Do. CORK SCREWS.
Wine CORKS, &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 2nd October, 1850.

NOTICE.

SHIPMASTERS are respectfully informed that the undersigned have opened a READING ROOM in their Establishment expressly for their accommodation.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 14th August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE *(Ay)*.
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Poinard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*
D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN COTTON CANVAS, BEEF, PORK, and SILL'S BUTTER.

Apply at
BULL, NYE & Co.'s
Godowns.

Shanghae, 29th July, 1850.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE practical instructions for the "*Navigation of the Yang-tsze-keang*" published in our No. 3, of 17th ultimo, will be reprinted very shortly, in the form of a Pamphlet, price 10 cents each copy.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 27th September, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAKE NOTICE.

BOTH foreign Residents and Chinese Subjects that, I, the undersigned will not be responsible for any debt, or debts, that may be contracted by the Crew of the Ship *Schah Jehan*, of Liverpool.

W. JOHNS, H.C.S.,
Commander.

Shanghae, 25th October, 1850.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES.

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 24TH OCTOBER, 1850.

DURING the first half of the past week the weather continued wet and cold. The last two days, however, have been very fine, and the temperature has risen several degrees; in consequence of which much of the remaining cotton pods have arrived at maturity. The fields to-day presented quite a lively appearance from the numbers of men, women, and even children occupied in the collection of the cotton; while most of the paths were thronged with peasants carrying it to market, either in baskets slung over their shoulders or in rough bales on wheel barrows. Some of the early wheat begins already to show itself above the surface of the ground.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, AND OMBROMETER.

OCTOBER.		BAROMETER.		THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849
18	F.	30.26	30.34	65.5	69.8	N.W.	S.S.W. to N.E.	0.52	0.00
19	S.	30.21	30.33	65.	68.	W. to N.W.	N.W. to N.E.	0.63	0.00
20	S.	30.45	30.35	60.	66.	N.W.	N.N.W. to E.	0.32	0.00
21	M.	30.59	30.42	57.5	60.5	N. to N.W.	E.	0.03	0.00
22	Tu.	30.52	30.42	61.	66.5	N.E.	E.N.E.	0.00	0.00
23	W.	30.44	30.44	63.5	67.	N.E. to S.E.	E.N.E.	0.00	0.00
24	Th.	30.25	30.35	65.	67.5	N.W.	E.	0.00	0.00
							Total	1.50	0.00

Shanghae, 24th October, 1850.

CHINESE RED BOOK, OR TA-TS'HING-TSIN-SHIN.

大清搢神

The following information is translated from the Autumn Edition for the present year.

An account of *distances, &c.*, showing also the *time* which officials are allowed in proceeding to their places of appointment.

From Peking—

To Shün-t'hien-foo,	10	days.
Pung-t'hien-foo,	30	„
Chili-chow,	20	„

From Shün-t'hien-foo to each Province in the Empire,—

To Fung-t'hien, Shan-tung, Shan-se, Hô-nan,	30	days.
To Keang-soo, Hoô-pih, Shen-se,	50	„
To Gan-hwuy, Che-keang,	55	„
To Keang-se,	60	„
To Kan-suh, Hô-nan,	70	„
To Sze-ch'huen,	80	„
Do. HOCK do.		
Do. Sparkling CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.		
Do. Old Jamaica RUM.		
Do. Old MADEIRA.		
To Kwang-tung, Kwang-se,	90	„
To Kwei-chow,	100	„
To Yün-nan,	110	„

From Fung-t'hien to each Province—

To Shun-t'hien, Chili,	30	days.
To Keang-soo, Gan-hwuy, Che-keang, Kan-suh,	80	„
To Shen-se, Shan-tung, Hô-nan,	60	„
To Shan-se,	50	„
To Sze-chuen, Fo-kien,	100	„
To Hoô-pih,	70	„
To Hoô-nan,	90	„
To Kwang-tung, Kwang-se,	110	„
To Yün-nan, Kwei-chow,	120	„

From Chili-chow to each Province,—

To Fung-t'hien, Shan-se, Hô-nan, Shantung,	30	days.
To Keang-soo, Hoô-pih,	50	„
To Gan-hwuy,	55	„
To Shen-se, Che-keang,	60	„
To Kan-suh, Keang-se, Hô-nan,	70	„
To Fo-kien, Sze-chuen, Kwei-chow,	80	„
To Kwang-tung,	90	„
To Kwang-se, Yün-nan,	100	„

From the Capital City, *Peking*; to *Shingking* the Capital, Moukden in Tartary—(the route and distances as follow):—

40 *le* to Loo-hô in Thung-chow,		thence.
70 „ San-hô in San-hô-hien,		„
70 „ Yu-yang in Kechow,		„
80 „ Yang-fang in Yuk-teen-hien,		„
80 „ Nee-fung-in Fung-jün-hien,		„
100 „ Tsei-kea-ling in Kwun-chow,		„
60 „ Lwan-hô in Loo-lung-hien,		„
70 „ Pun-kow in Foo-ning-hien,		„
40 „ Yu-kwan in Luh-ting-kien,		„
60 „ Tseen-gan in Chang-lee,		„
Going out at the Shan-hae-kwan or hill Custom-house, is—		
97 „ Sha-hô-tsan,		thence.
38 „ Tung-kwan,		„
64 „ Ning-yun,		„
60 „ Kow-k'heaou,		„
55 „ Seaou-ling-hô,		„
60 „ Shih-san-shan or 13 hills,		„
75 „ Kwang-ning,		„
67 „ Seaou-hih-shän or little black hill,		„
60 „ Urh-taou-chin,		„
55 „ Pih-che-paou,		„
80 „ Muh-lew-hô,		„
40 „ Tsze-peen,		„
60 „ Shing-king to the government office or Ya-mun.		
1,471 *le*, or say 529 miles English.		

From the Capital City, *Peking*, to the Viceroy's residence in *Chi-li*,—

70 *le* to Kod-tsze in Leang-heang-hien,		thence.
70 „ Chuh-luh in Chuh-chow,		„
70 „ Seuen-hwâ in Ting-hin-hien,		„
70 „ Pih-keaou in Gan-suh-hien,		„
50 „ Tehing-yuen-kien, the *Fo-mun*,		„
330 *le*, say 119 miles.		

From the Capital City to each Foo in Shantung Province,—

To Tse-nan, Tsing-chang, Quan-chow, Tsing-chow,	30	days.
To Tung-chow, Lai-chow,	40	„

From Shantung to each Province,—

To Shün-t'hien, Hoô-nan, Gan-hwuy, Chi-li, Keang-soo, Shan-se,	30	„
To Fung-t'hien, Shen-se, Keang-se,	60	„
To Kan-suh, Keang-tung, Kwei-chow,	80	„
To Kwang-se,	90	„
To Che-keang, Hoô-pih,	50	„
To Fo-kien, Hoô-nan,	70	„
To Yün-nan,	120	„

(To be continued.)

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 26TH OCTOBER, 1850.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of Trinity Church, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. White, Esq., *Wei-ke*. Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

We are desired to give notice that the Lord Bishop of Victoria, intends to hold a Confirmation, on Sunday next, at 3 P.M.

DIED,—At Shanghae, of fever, on the 9th of October, Mr. R. H. Hubbard, aged 25 years.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Anonymous communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Pekin Reporter, will re-appear next week.

Imperial Postal arrangements are unavoidably delayed, until our succeeding issue.

Woosung shall be inquired about.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th Aug.	Sydney,	14th July
Calcutta,	17th Sept.	Amoy,	29th Sept.
Bombay,	19th Sept.	Hongkong,	16th Oct.
Madras,	14th Sept.	Ningpo,	4th Oct.
Singapore,	4th Oct.	New York,	13th Aug.
Penang,	1st Oct.	San Francisco,	16th Aug.
Batavia,	25th Sept.	Sdwich. Islands,	26th Aug.
Manila,	17th Sept.		

We publish, this week, a continuation of a review of *Seu Sung Lung's* Geographical work, and also, beg to acknowledge receipt of a letter from a Correspondent, taking exception to an extract in the first part of this review, relative to the name of that Divine Being whose name is too *sacred*, to be tampered with in the columns of a secular journal.

We regret exceedingly that, inadvertently, we gave admission to some debatable matter on the *Shin* versus *Shang-te* question. The limits of our Journal, and the objects we have in view, will not allow us to enter fully into the merits of this important question. We can therefore, simply express our regret that the subject should have been introduced in the review, and, thereby, have provoked those who differ from the writer to a discussion on the subject.

Were our paper devoted to the discussion of religious topics, we should have willingly given place to our Correspondent's letter, but we cannot do so, since, if we allowed the insertion of one letter, we must, in justice, permit others to rejoin, and, thereby, become involved in a discussion it is our decided purpose to avoid. We, therefore, beg most emphatically to state to our correspondents, that all religious questions, in so far as, they do not immediately bear upon the welfare of the community, cannot be entertained in our columns. In the present day there is "ample scope and verge enough" for controversialists to discuss their several opinions in periodicals exclusively devoted to such purposes. Our columns are set apart primarily for all questions connected with commerce, its fuller development and extension to all parts of this immense and populous empire. The policy, history, manners and customs of this singular and interesting people will give us full employment, without trenching upon the polemics of religious controversy.

We shall be at the same time most glad to exhibit, through translations from original works, the high degree of civilization and refinement, to which this ancient and remarkable people have attained: a phenomenon sufficiently startling to the Christian world. We make this explicit statement in all courtesy to our Missionary brethren, whose unwearied and valuable labours we duly appreciate, at the same time that we consider our determination will prove equally to their and our own advantage.

We cannot dismiss the work of the learned Chinese Mandarin, without expressing our admiration of the intelligence and liberality, with which he discusses the several portions of his work. It exhibits a clearness of perception, a freedom from prejudice, and a thirst after the extension of the knowledge and enlarged views of the human race, which, we hope will have its due weight upon the minds of his countrymen.

The Overland August Mail from England left Southampton as usual on the 20th of the month; on her arrival at Marseilles, the Cholera, which raged there, prevented the Steamer receiving on board, the overland passengers, who had left London on the 24th August, as they would be compelled to perform quarantine at Malta. The latest dates are, Malta, 1st September, Alexandria 5th September, Singapore 4th October, and Hongkong 16th October.

The *Lady Mary Wood*, took a Siamese barque in tow, from Hongkong to Amoy, which delayed her a day on her passage. She brought passengers—

Doctor Bowring, H. M. Consul at Canton; Captain Mackenzie; Mr. Lind, Mr. Brown, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Pitcher, and Mr. Menigault.

She arrived at Woosung on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

The P. & O. Steamer Co.'s Agents here, offered to send her back to Hongkong with Mail letters if sufficient inducement offered, but, as the Merchants had already sent off their Mails per the *Pauline*, it was found to be needless, so that she will not take her departure before the beginning of next month.

We are glad to welcome Doctor Bowring, to this port. We doubt not, that an inquiring mind, like his, will be busily engaged, during his short visit, in investigating with a critical eye, the many subjects of interest, which will present themselves to him, in this locality; and, we augur no small benefit to the public from the enlarged views he will obtain of our commercial relations, with China; having, as yet, only contemplated our commerce, within the narrow boundaries of the settlement at Canton.

(Communicated.)

General Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, died at the executive residence, Washington, at 30 minutes after 10 o'clock in the evening, of the 9th July last. Official notice of this melancholy event, also of the accession of M. Fillmore, late Vice-President to the Presidential office, were received by the U. S. Consul, at this port, on the morning of the 23rd instant, by the arrival of the Steamer, *Lady Mary Wood*, with the Overland Mail. We hear, that on the news being received at the United States Consulate, immediate notification of the same was sent to the representatives of different nations at this port, also to Captains Craceroft, and Ince of H. M.'s Vessels *Reynard*, and *Pilot*, and the Flags of the different Consulates, Men-of-War, and other shipping in port, have been flying at half mast the last 3 days, as a mark of respect due to the memory of the deceased.

President Fillmore has formed a new Cabinet composed of Daniel Webster, Secretary of State; Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury; Pearce, Secretary of the Interior; Bates, Secretary of War; Crittenden, Attorney-General; Hall, Postmaster.

TO THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG.

Waters and waves, they say, by heaven
To teach us cleanliness were given;
They say too, those who talk and teach
Should practice,—*practice* what they preach;—
Son of the Ocean! busy river!
Washing thy father's face for ever
Were it not well,—thou dirty elf!
If thou wouldst learn to wash thyself?

Son of the sea! O thou must be
Born of a most unfilial race;
Who flings't a flood,—of dirt and mud
So boldly in thy father's face.

J. B.

LOCAL PROCLAMATIONS, &c.

PROHIBITING THE SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE.

Yu, by special appointment District Magistrate of Shanghae, &c., &c., hereby severely prohibits the private slaughtering* of cattle, in order that the Laws may be maintained with reverence and respect.

It is well known that of the six kinds of domestic animals, the ox is the most important of the whole. On him indeed the husbandman relies, and without exception avails of his strength for the various operations of the field in their season. Strange it is that private desires to slaughter cattle should be entertained, when such endanger the produce of the fields!

It now appears, that the officer Lew-keu, Tsaou-shu-shan, Choo-tsang-yé, Choo-stang-wei, Yuh-sung-nien, and Wang-show-kang, the Keu-jin, Lin-yaou, the Kung-sang, Yaou-tse-tang, the Liew-tang, Kiang-kia-pang, Kin-le-shang, Kwoh-joo-tung, and Foo-sang, Tsaou-shang, &c., on a former occasion petitioned the Magistrate, and a stone tablet was erected, in perpetual prohibition of the practice, as is on record.

We, the District Magistrate, have now learned that since we entered upon office, there are lawless vagabonds, who have opened slaughter houses and sell the meat in all the country market-towns, which is surely acting in perverse disregard of the laws. If we enquire into the cause, it must surely be, that the Paou-kea (Sub-Constables) are bribed to connive, or how else comes it, that the prohibitory laws, have step by step become at last so relaxed, that not the least trace of them is preserved!

The above named officials, Lew, &c., having now conjointly requested an edict to be issued in prohibition of the evil, this petition coming before us, we will not only order secret enquiry and seizures to be made, but besides this, we hereby, as behoveth us, do now clearly publish the said prohibitory law, and most earnestly command and proclaim this for the information of all the people and Paou-kea. You must all know, that the slaughter of the cattle employed in agriculture, is most rigorously forbidden by the laws, and you should all bitterly repent of your former offences, and follow another occupation. If any parties dare to cling to this evil course, and insensate, secretly open slaughter houses, and sell meat as before, such on being discovered by enquiry, or by accusation, will assuredly be brought to judgement and fully punished according to the laws. And the Paou-keas, who are bribed to connive, will at the same time be punished. We, the District Magistrate, have said the words, and the execution of the laws will follow, without laxity or forgiveness.

Let each tremblingly obey. Do not oppose.

A Special Proclamation.

Taoukwang, 30th year, 9th month, October 1850.

M.D.

Notes.—The six kinds of domestic animals are, Horses, Oxen, Sheep, Poultry, Dogs and Swine.

The petitioner Lew is a superannuated District officer, a native and resident of Shanghae,—the others are of considerable local influence.

The following is the Law referred to:—

"All those who slaughter oxen available for agricultural labour, and secretly open shops for the sale of beef, or who sell such animals to the butcher, for the first offence will be put in the cangue for two months, and receive one hundred blows of the bamboo. If the offence has been committed many times, it will be held equivalent to the crime of cattle-stealing, and punished accordingly, the offender not being branded, but punished with not more than one hundred blows, and transported three thousand *le*. Further offences will involve banishment to serve as a menial in the army.

"Those who slaughter their own cattle will be punished in the cangue for one month, and receive eighty blows.

"Magistrates, through whose remissness it occurs, to be punished, &c., &c.

Notwithstanding this severe prohibition, as also the tenets of the Bhuddists, which forbid the taking away of life, the slaughter of animals prevails to a considerable extent, especially in the northern provinces. We are informed by a native who, born near Peking, spent some forty years in and near the Capital, that the practice is quite common in that province, all those who desire to kill, having merely to take out an annual ticket from the clerk of the nearest magistrate, which costs under two dollars. The meat is not exposed with the same publicity as pork, &c., at least it is necessary to take it out of the view of any official passing through the town or village. The reason of the enactment of such a law, is not so apparent or at least satisfactory to us carnivorous barbarians, and cattle might be multiplied in nearly every part of central and northern China, with much benefit to the country, and this especially in hilly parts. The numbers of cattle slain to supply the hungry foreigners here, must grievously offend the notions of people like the worthy petitioners, and the eagerness of the country people to sell them to the butchers, with a most unsentimental want of feeling for the poor beasts, must sadly vex them.

* In contra-distinction to the *private* or clandestine slaughtering of cattle to avoid the killing them for the Public Barriers.

LOCAL.

We hear that a native of this neighbourhood was mortally wounded in a quarrel with a F. kien man, having been stabbed, and that an Inquest on the body was held on the twenty-fourth instant.

MODEL MANIFESTO:

Translated from the Chinese, and communicated for the "North-China Herald," with an Introduction and Notes, by Scholasticos.

Introduction.—Among the renowned heroes, who have figured on the stage of life and on the page of history in the so called Celestial Empire, no one has shown brighter than the illustrious *Woo wang*.—or, as his name doth signify, when translated, "Martial King." In his praise, the Chinese can never say enough. Alexanders, and Napoleons, and Washingtons, and Wellingtons, and all such like, are pigmies, compared with him. He was first among men. He is chief among the gods. So the Chinese think. The writers of the *She King* and *Shoo King*, as well as modern Essayists, have labored hard to find terms adequate fully to set forth the merits of this hero-god. His words are universally admired; and his speeches looked upon, by prince and people, as divine, as if given by inspiration.

Of all his speeches, that for the conquest of empire is perhaps the most notable. The Chinese regard it as a paragon of *Manifestoes*. By lovers of war and conquest generally it ought to be written in letters of gold. I confess that no translation can do justice to the matchless original. There are extant two or three translations of it: one in French, I think; one perhaps in Latin; and one in English. The latter is by W. H. Medhurst, senr.

It was, according to Chinese history, early in the year 1121 or 1122 B. C.—just before the fall of the house of *Shang*—when the whole empire was in disorder, that the then youthful hero, having collected around him an immense concourse, addressed to them the following—

Model Manifesto.

"Oh, alas!... Noble Chieftians of our friendly States! Ye Captains of our marshalled hosts! Attend and listen to our Speech. *(a)*

"HEAVEN and EARTH are the Great Parents of all things: man the most noble. And of his race, the most intelligent becomes sovereign; and the sovereign, the father and mother of the People. *(b)*

"*Shoo*, sovereign of the house of *Shang*, dishonors HIGH HEAVEN, and inflicts calamities on the People. Steeped in wine and blinded by lust, he acts the tyrant and oppressor. For the guilt of one person, a whole family is involved; offices are made hereditary; while he himself is solely occupied with his courts and palaces, his terraces and bowers, his pools and ponds, and his extravagant apparel, to the great injury and utter ruin of all you his People. Faithful and honest ministers are roasted and boiled alive; and pregnant women are flayed and ripped up. AUGUST HEAVEN, incensed by this conduct, commanded our illustrious ancestor, *Wen wang*, to undertake [the work of extermination in behalf of] celestial majesty. But, alas! ere that great work was achieved [he expired]. *(c)*

"Come now, therefore, with us, ye noble Chieftians of our friendly States! Come, behold the mal-administration of the tyrant! [Although abandoned by many of his princes] yet still he will not awake, but remains careless and at his ease. He will not serve the HIGH RULERS and the CELESTIAL and TERRESTRIAL GODS; neglecting his Ancestral Temples, he will not OFFER SACRIFICES therein; while the victims and the offerings of fruit and grain are given up to cruel robbers. "Mine are the People, and mine the Decree to rule," he says; yet he turns not away from his iniquitous career. *(d)*

"Now it is for the protection of the People that HEAVEN appoints the Sovereign and his Magistrates; and such as are able to sustain the HIGH RULERS in giving peace and tranquility to all People. Whether, then, it be with regard to the innocent or the guilty, we dare not do more nor less than execute THEIR will. *(e)*

"Where strength is equal, virtue should be made the criterion; and justice, where virtue is equal. *Shoo*, the tyrant, has a multitude of ministers and each one of them has his own purpose: we have but a few, yet they all have only one purpose. *(f)*

"The measure of the tyrant's guilt is now full. HEAVEN has decreed his extermination. If then we execute not that Decree, ours will be equal to the tyrant's guilt. Day and night we are filled with trembling anxiety. Having received such weighty Charge from Wan wang, our ancestor deceased; and having offered the appropriate sacrifices to the HIGH RULERS and to the LOCAL DIVINITIES; we will, with your assistance, now execute the Judgments of HEAVEN [on the tyrant and his host]. *(g)*

"HEAVEN, in compassion to the People, will assuredly indulge them in whatever they desire. Lend us, then, your aid, and the whole empire shall be eternally cleansed! The times are propitious! Lose not the opportunity!" *(h)*

Here ends the Speech,—or *Oath* (as the original literally means) pronounced nearly three thousand years ago. How,—every one is naturally led to inquire—*How* was it recorded? Had they stenographers in those days? And how, during such a long succession of dynasties, has it been preserved? And is the Speech, as the Chinese now have it, authentic—an exact and perfect copy of the words pronounced? Aside from these, other still weightier questions force themselves on the mind: How did this hero come to know Heaven's will? By what *means* was it revealed, and by what warranty or seals attested? These very natural interrogations drive us back to one still prior and a more important one: Did the Martial King in very deed possess the knowledge which he claimed—or, which has been and still is claimed in his behalf? *Did he or did he not?*

(Notes postponed for a future number.)

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Mr. Editor,—You are aware that to no custom are the Chinese so determinately wedded as to that of *Worshipping the Tombs*. Illustrative of the ceremonies of this peculiarly national observance I send you, from my Chinese commonplace Book, the following Translation, the original of which came into my possession some years ago. It is called—

A Sacrificial Prayer.

In this, the thirteenth year of Taoukwang (1833.) the year being the (Kweitsze) thirtieth of the Cycle, in the second month of Spring, and on the sixteenth day after the new moon, at the joyous Taingning term (6th April,) propriety requires that the sacrificial rites of the Spring should be observed, the grass mowed down (from about the Tombs,) and the brambles cut away.

Most reverently have we prepared pigs, sheep and fowls, savoury food of the season, vegetables, fruits, incense, rich wines and gold and silver precious paper, and venture with clear discrimination to invoke the spirits (Ling) of the Great Progenitors, the venerated Princes. (*Ancestors* are thus called Progenitors and Princes.)

Behold! man has an Ancestor and also a Father, just as the water has a source and the tree roots. The roots striking deep, the branches are abundant, the foliage swells to exuberance, and the forests become complete. The sources of the waters expanding, flow to a distance enriching the soil, and from place to place widely diffuse fragrance. With uplifted eyes, we beseech the departed spirits (Ling) in Hades to afford divine protection and assistance unto us their posterity, that we may have blessings and prosperity. May we, generation after generation, be decked with badges of official honors, and long enjoy wealth and rank; and like the melon creeper and cotton fibre may our happiness be continuous and endless, and while myriads of ages roll on, may we be bright and illustrious immortals! Prostrate we prayerfully beseech you, (the departed spirits), to come and enjoy these sacrifices, and scrutinize the piety of our motives, while with sincerity profound, we here present our prayers and our offerings.

Sinensis.

Shanghae, 16th October, 1850.

Shanghae, 21st October, 1850.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Sir,—In your last number, you treated your readers to an extract from the *Gardener's Chronicle*, regarding the "Plants and Gardens of the English at Shanghae," which, however, when we consider the advantages offered at this port for collecting plants, might be much more numerous and ornamental than they are. I quite agree with your author, that almost any description of Vegetable common in English Gardens would succeed here, but doubt if he is quite correct in asserting that *Rhubarb*, and *Seakale*, have done so yet. A few poor stunted plants (at most six of each) might *possibly* be found in Shanghae, but it would be difficult enough to find a bundle of the former. Strawberries fruited abundantly during the last Spring, and the cultivation of the Potatoe has been commenced by the Natives.

My object, however, is not to criticise your extract, or your remarks on the subject, but to assist as far as possible, in the collection of plants, and formation of such Gardens as our climate will admit of. The great desideratum, in Shanghae Gardening, is an evergreen hedge, to supply which I am of opinion that the *Portugal Laurel* is best suited, and might be easily imported in Wardian cases; this suggestion might be worth the consideration of some of your nautical readers, who could easily import shrubs and English plants, on the poop of the vessel, without trouble to themselves during the voyage, and with a certainty of procuring a handsome profit on every well selected plant landed at this port.

The original outlay would be little more than the cost of cases, which can be procured ready made in London, and are so strongly built that they would bear the voyage to and from China, three or four times; and might be filled here, with valuable plants. It may be well to state, that the plants should be cut down after planting, well watered, and the cases immediately closed up with screws and putty; they then require but little care, beyond protection from the spray, by a tarpaulin during stormy weather; they require no water, should on no account be opened, but have as much light as possible, by keeping the glasses clean. The following I would suggest as plants likely to bear the voyage and sell well here—Portugal Laurel, Bay Laurel, Cherry Laurel, Laburnum, Lilac, Syringa, Laurestina, Horse-Chesnut, Walnut, Chesnut, Filbert, Mountain Ash, Quick for hedges, Pears, Apples, Currants, Gooseberries, Cabbage and Moss Roses, Fuschias, &c.

Bulbs of all kinds thrive well here, and should be packed in a canvas bag, hung up in a dry place in the cabin.

Trusting that these remarks may induce some of our regular traders to make the experiment of importing trees and shrubs from both England and America.—I remain, sir, yours truly,

A Subscriber.

NOTES OF AN EXCURSION TO KEA-HING-FOO, &c.

Concluded from No. 11.

In Kea-ching there is a fine pagoda, which shows to much advantage when seen from the creek leading to the town; it rises at the termination of a broad reach fully two miles long and almost directly straight, the creek being hemmed in with mulberry trees on either side. The whole of this district is as level if not more so, than the country surrounding Shanghae. Kea-ching is a walled town, the creek forms a moat round the place, and there is also water communication through the city; each boat as it passes under the walls paying a fee for the opening of the gates; different bridges in the neighbourhood have arches of them, which are made fast at night and no boat

can go through without a pass word or a fee. The walls are very pretty on the south side and appear to have recently been partially repaired; I observed some large travelling junks lying here of a different kind to any seen in Shanghae, but somewhat resembling grain junks, they were close to some houses of a very English appearance, much more so than any native building I had yet seen. Mulberry plantations filled up the space in most places between the moat and walls. The route from this place to Kea-hing (about ten miles) is very beautiful in early summer, never till I visited this district did I credit the stories of the vast population of China; but here, 100 miles from the sea board, myriads of boats covered the waters laden with every kind of cargo, for instance cattle, wine or samshoo, mulberry leaves, grain, jars, bricks, manure, cormorauts for fishing, and fish themselves. I saw on the creek here a curious sporting style of fishing; at the mouth of a small stream was a bridge on which a man sat, watching intently a large fish fully thirty inches long, this I saw was fastened to a spring of bamboo stuck in the bank near the man, by a piece of cord laced through the dorsal fin, a piece of wood being placed on each side of the fin, this fish was to act as a decoy; the man was ready with a sort of trident or "leister" to strike and capture any unfortunate fish that might be enticed by the decoy within his range. Walking on the banks I was hailed by some Woosung boatmen as a foreigner; this was almost the only time, when no hint was given, that my disguise was penetrated.

On the creeks here, numerous boats are seen, in which two men collect mud and vegetable matter from the bottom of the water in a curious manner; each holds a pair of what might be termed immense *snuffers* the handles being long bamboos, and the nipper or snuffer part like two large half eggs of basket work, the nipper is shoved along the bottom of the creek, open, and when full of mud, &c., the snuffers are closed and the contents gathered into the boat. The produce of this labour is placed in large heaps on the banks, soon the weeds and roots decompose, and though it may make capital manure, makes any thing but an agreeable odour in the neighbourhood. It must make a very rich top dressing.

Kea-hing-foo is said to be three times the size of Shanghae, as I did not enter the city I cannot confirm this statement, however, it took me, (and there was no serious detention,) from 9 in the morning to 2 in the afternoon, to pass from the eastern end of the suburbs, to the western or rather north western suburbs. The east side of the place seems most densely populated. Many of the hong signs I noticed gave out that mulberry leaves were bought and sold within, and from the large stocks in some of these warehouses I imagine that there must be large *filatures* hereabout, it is however generally stated that most of the silk produced in China is cottage reeled. These extensive places for the purchase of leaves, and the large boat-loads I saw, tend to make me think there must be some truth in my conjecture.

At the north end of the city is a large grave yard and mulberry plantation; the city walls are high and in good repair, and two pagodas were visible from the creek.

This city lies on the grand canal, and is about half way between Hang-chow and Sae-chow-foo. I have been told by a good Chinese scholar that I was wrong in calling this the *grand canal*, that, that properly so called, began at Ching-kiang-foo and went northwards, however I would rather keep to the first statement, though I may be labouring under a delusion, for I shall never forget the pleasure with which I greeted myself after three days as it were solitary, journeying into the interior, when finding I was floated on the broad waters of the far famed canal, one of the wonders of the world, and second only to the great wall, in the geographical ideas of school boy days; a sort of sealed book, and a thing requiring a kind of elastic faith to believe in its very existence. To mark this great event I sent my teacher into the city to buy a memento that I might look on in after days, and recall my *stravagings* in China. Long, long, I waited for the expected memorial, saw hundreds of cash lost by a gambler in a coffee house, near which I waited, the poor fellow never guessing the right number of fingers that his opponent held up; but still no teacher,—night drew on and he at length arrived, opened out his parcels and I found nothing but the greenest peaches and most indigestible ground nuts! I shifted the camp at once and awaking next morning found we were half way to Peeng-wâng, I think it is called, sailing up the grand canal with a fine fair breeze. I landed at several villages during the day to see the silk worms; at one place the villagers endeavoured to detain me in hopes of receiving some dollars for the sight of the worms and reeling machines, the boatmen had told them I was a foreigner, so a large crowd collected who at first were very civil; doubtless the boatmen had hinted to them the possibility of squeezing me, thinking I would pay the dollars to save trouble, however, I shook the men off and got through the crowd without receiving or giving a blow; the noise was tremendous; they seized my boat but for this I did not care as the reserve was within a quarter of a mile, however, I took the ringleader and pushed him out with a few threats and got the boat clear with the exception of one boatman whom they detained; I made the boats go on without him for some miles, he shortly followed after a long walk through mud, through which his club foot *sucked* like the drawing of a cork; it served him right for advising the natives to make a charge.

The grand canal on the west side has remains of a stone quay nearly all the way between Kea-hing and Peeng-wâng, and to the west of the canal I noticed a sort of feeder ran parallel, in many places the water ran into the canal from it. The quay was in the best repair near a large military exercising ground near Kea-hing, at this place there is a large square fort erected, that is intended to command the canal and two entrances to it. There are remains of a fort directly opposite this one, but I suppose this was demolished, for, either once taken possession of, could return any compliments the neighbour chose to give. Over the canal are several fine stone bridges very high, and necessarily so, for the large tribute junks rise to an immense height out of the water. At the eastern entrance to Kea-hing I saw many of these junks total wrecks, they looked the worse too, because the sheet of water where they were, was so remarkably pretty. The thing that struck me most on the canal, was the almost deserted appearance of its banks, the worst mulberry trees, the most scanty crops, and the most miserable looking people I saw in my journey, were on the banks of this canal; whether this may be accounted for from natural causes, or whether the canal may give facilities to plunderers to such an extent, that land is almost thrown out of cultivation for fear of them, or whether it is that the people do not wish the mandarins, constantly passing and repassing, to see the fat of the land and seeing it, levy extra taxes, I cannoy say; but that all but the mere water road, is poor in the extreme, all the distance to Peeng-wâng, is an indisputable fact and too true.

Peeng-wâng is a great place for the collection of Government grain stores, large warehouses being kept here generally well filled. The number of large junks is immense, I counted 136, and then tired, there were far more, they anchor bow to shore and though lying close together stretch, I fancy, fully a mile. From this place to Hoo-choo the route has already been ably described in the Chinese Miscellany. Some rude cuts, that nevertheless give a good idea of machines used in the producing of silk are also given in a number of that work, so it would be presumption in me to enter into details. I therefore beg to refer readers of this to the miscellany, if they require further particulars.

VIATOR.

Shanghae, 8th October. 1850.

REVIEW.

(Continued from No. 6.)

A compendious Description of the World, (lit. the oceanic circle,) by SEU SUNG LUNG, *in 6 vols. royal 8vo.*, 1819.

We have already introduced this work to the notice of our readers, and presented them with some brief illustrations of the manner in which the author has viewed the religion and science of the western world. It may not be uninteresting to add a few paragraphs, to elucidate his mode of discussing such questions of politics and commercial intercourse, as came within his range in the composition of a treatise on Geography. He sets out on his journey round the world, from Japan and Loochoo. His narrative of these islands is corroborated in several points by the accounts of foreigners who have recently visited them; but his map is as incorrect as Chinese maps usually are. Turning southward, he then proceeds to the three kingdoms of the Birman Peninsula, the Malayan Archipelago, and the Islands of the Pacific Ocean. The two subjects most interesting to a Chinese in relating the history and present condition of these countries would naturally be—the progress of European conquests and trade—and the extensive emigration of the Chinese themselves. Our author has studied these points as carefully as the amount of his information permitted.

The time when the nations of Europe were marked on the corner of Chinese maps, as comprized in a few islands adjacent to Hindostan, has gone by—and the inhabitants of the flowery land have watched during late years with increasing anxiety, the advancing power of these disliked but formidable foreigners on their south and south-western frontiers. Our author notices that while they have formed numerous settlements in almost all the islands, they have left Siam, Cochin-China, and Birmah nearly unmolested. The reasons of this he sets himself to discover.

"These three divisions of the Man race," he observes, "in the uncultivated regions of the south—are about equal in national power. The nations of Europe from the early part of the Ming dynasty (A.D. 1500) began to cross the sea eastward, and everywhere among the islands of the Southern Ocean, (the sea south of China) chose lucky sites and formed settlements. Why did not these three kingdoms all bordering on the sea, and abounding in valuable productions excite their avarice? Cochin-China, although protected by the perilous navigation of the Bay of Tonquin, is constantly visited for trade by Chinese merchant-vessels. We can go there. Why cannot they? Siam, is by its rivers accessible far into the interior, ships of burden can navigate them with ease. Still the Europeans have never yet set their minds on these two kingdoms. Then Birmah too is just on the sea side, an extensive and uncivilized country, its people living in straw huts. Yet they have never seriously invaded it to take possession of it. Why is this? If it be said, because they are poor and barren, and not worth attention in a commercial view—this is not the fact. Cochin-China is the poorest of them, yet its productions are not inferior to those of the islands. The other two Birmah and Siam have long been celebrated for their riches and fertility.

"It may be said, the foreigners of the West make buying and selling their principal concern. Their traversing the seas to form settlements, is simply for gain. By leaving soldiers to keep guard, they can secure what they have won from being lost back again. Now the islands are some large and some small, encircled on all sides by the sea, and lie disconnected from one another. Their inhabitants who are of the Malay race, are weak in intellect, cowardly in disposition and do not know how to fight. The natural features of the country admit of being thoroughly examined all round, and to learn the character of the people requires but one trial. Frighten them with cannon and powder,—and they will fly like birds, run like beasts, and vanish like mice,—not daring to think of further resistance. Thus the western foreigners capture these islands with ease—and have no misgivings for the future. But the three kingdoms in question although bordering on the sea, have China for their northern boundary, and are protected by mountains and streams. Their population is great, they can advance and fight, or retreat and defend themselves. Very different in these respects are the islands lying separate and solitary in the midst of the sea. These kingdoms too have been established for hundreds and thousands of years, fighting for cities and territory, now by strength, now by stratagem, and always ardently leading a warlike life. Such has been their spirit hitherto—and the course their thoughts and plans might take, the western foreigners would be unable to discover.

"If they laid violent hands on their sea ports, they might for a time keep what they had conquered—but how could they be sure that these states would willingly give them up altogether? If they left large bodies of soldiers there—the advantage would be lost in the expenditure of treasure. Without soldiers, it was to be feared the several states would seize the opportunity of their being undefended, collect their armies and destroy them. Trading vessels might go there, but there would be no mercantile settlements, that is all."

From a History of Luzon he extracts a story of an attack made by the English, in the reign of K'ien Lung, upon Manila. They had come with fifteen or twenty vessels, but by the presents and entreaties of a priest named Paoli were persuaded to retire. Our author in commenting upon it admits that all the kingdoms, of the west profess the Christian religion and employ its teachers to terminate disputes, but he does not think that the English "withdrew their force because they believed in the *padre's* words."—"The Spaniards have been in possession "of the Philippine Islands for two or three "centuries—and regard them not merely "as a place of trade but as another home. "They have both an eastern and a western "seat of government. If the English were "to seize the latter—the Spanish king-"dom would be cut in two. But con-"nected as it was with a great European "state—which depended on it for exist-"ence, and had walled cities and resources "of war to fall back upon; England al-"though powerful, could scarcely venture "to consume this morning meal. In "seizing this distant territory she would "have been calling up enemies just at "her doors, which would not have been "prudent. England knew perfectly well "that it was not necessary to take actual "possession of the islands. To make a "show of strength, wait for them to "come with supplications for mercy, and "then withdraw her soldiers was quite "enough. If I make them fear me and "share in my kindness, they will not dare "afterwards to oppose my proceedings. "When my merchant-vessels come east-"ward they will not venture to molest "them."

"Java was seized from the Dutch and "again restored to them for much the "same reason. That in both cases it was "merely to make a display of benevolence "and military power is perfectly clear."

Leaving statistics and politics for a while, our author's eye rests with pleasure on the natural beauty of this last mentioned island. The Chinese extravagant as they frequently are in their imitations of nature and their attempts at original art—yet give many proofs in their literature that they possess a true perception of the beautiful. They have real poetry, and a sincere admiration of good and noble actions. Our author had evidently listened with gratified attention to the narrative he received of Java. Of one district that he describes, lying between mountains and the sea, he says its "beauty is all that of nature without any artificial aids, the fishermen at sundown sing songs to one another in responses, like the melodies of the *T'soo* kingdom and *Keangnan* in ancient times. The streams neither too deep nor too shallow are over-spread with flowering water plants. It is as beautiful as Soo and Hang. Above and below, wherever the eye wanders, the heart is filled with delight."

Another subject that has greatly interested him in collecting facts relative to the islands and kingdoms south of China, has been the rapid emigration of the Chinese, and their numbers and social position, in the countries to which they have wandered.

In the cities of Siam he tells us they form a sixth of the whole population. Some of them have gone by sea. Others by the mountains of Kwang Se, passing from thence through Cochin-China to Bankok and other places. The king of Siam, he says, employs many of the Canton and Fokien residents as mandarins to manage affairs of government and the revenue. In Java also, where there is a permanent Chinese population counted by tens of thousands, the most intelligent are chosen by the Dutch to fill subordinate situations under government. Many of them have found their way to the mountains of Borneo, where they search for precious stones. At Manila they are very numerous, and pay five or six taels of silver a head annually to the government for right to reside there. "In the reign of the emperor Wan Leih," he informs us, "there was a worthless fellow named Chang Ne, who gave out that the hills of Luzon produced gold in pieces as large as beans, and that the people were busy from morning till night in working at gold ore. In obedience to the emperor a high mandarin of Fokien, named Wang She Ho in company with Chang Ne went to see. At that time Luzon was already occupied by the Spaniards. When Wang She Ho arrived, the officer in command, a Spaniard, drew out his soldiers and asked—Whether the hills were not all inhabited, and if so what right had he to go foraging there? and further he would like to know for his own information on what tree golden beans had the habit of growing? Wang could not answer these questions, and from that time the commandant distrusted the Chinese. Surrounding them with his soldiers he entrapped them, killing more than twenty thousand. Only three hundred returned home. On the governor of Formosa presenting his report, Chang Ne was sentenced to death, and Wang She Ho died from fear of a similar fate."

Should any of our readers be induced to take up this work for perusal, we would point their attention particularly to the tail pieces, which the author has appended to extracts from other works,—and as concluding observations to the successive sections of his book. They contain much original remark and many sensible criticisms on the mistakes of his predecessors.

We may add for the sake of those who may have been wearied, or put out of temper, by the obscurities of a badly printed Chinese book—that this work is printed in a distinct and handsome type and upon excellent paper.

(From the Atlas, London, August 24.)

The intelligence of the past fortnight is of no great moment. As regards our home news, it may be pretty well summed up in the announcement that Parliament has been prorogued, and that everybody is doing nothing. The London season is at an end. The Queen has gone to Belgium on what is vulgarly called a "pop visit;" and is presently going to Scotland for a comparatively lengthy sojourn. Our legislators have dispersed themselves all over the country—the Premier having been last heard of at Glasgow. We are not sure, however, that we have lost much by the cessation of Parliamentary strife, for the proceedings have not recently been of an extraordinarily lively character. There is always an air of languor and exhaustion about the closing debates of the session.

The reports of trade continue to be flourishing. In the manufacturing districts the flow of prosperity has over-ruled even the obstacles occasioned by the high price of cotton.

Her Majesty's visit to the King of the Belgians was delayed on Tuesday by stress of weather. On the evening of the ensuing day the heavens were more courtierlike, and the squadron left for Ostend, where the Queen arrived shortly before noon on Thursday. Hospitable preparations were made for her reception on landing, commencing with a *dejeuner à la fourchette*, and progressing with a royal banquet in the evening. Her Majesty slept on shore, and returned to England yesterday, (twenty-third August.)

The chief intelligence of the fortnight relating to Indian persons and things is to be found in the *Gazette*. Sir George Anderson is to succeed Lord Torrington as Governor of Ceylon; and Captain Higginson is to succeed Sir George Anderson at the Mauritius. It will be great news for the medical services that some of their members have been nominated to the second and third classes of the Military Division of the Bath. Dr. Thompson, Inspector-General of Bengal, has been created a K.C.B.; and Drs. Renny and Macleod, of Bengal, Dr. Wyllie, of Madras, and Dr. Straker, of Bombay, C.B.'s. It may be added, too, that Colonel Wheler has been nominated a K.C.B.; and Colonels Paynter, Lugard, H. T. Tucker, and Hallett, have been made Companions of the Bath.

An old and vulgar adage declares that seeing is believing. Louis Napoleon, if he never heard this saying, is, nevertheless, acting upon it. That France may more determinately believe the actuality of his Presidentship, he is resolved to exhibit it personally. For this purpose he is going through the provinces of his Presidency, showing the sweetest of smiles to the most beloved of mayors, prefects, and colonels, and pledging his resolution to save the country to town after town in brimming goblets of their own wine.

(From the Athenæum, July 13.)

The Koh-i-noor, or "Mountain of light," the largest known diamond in the world excepting the Brazilian stone among the crown jewels of Portugal, has reached our shores in safety. It was in the year 1550, says the *Times*, "before the Mogul dynasty had been established by the prowess of the great Akbar, that this marvellous stone was first brought to light in the mines of Golconda. The 'mountain of light' passed in the train of conquest and as the emblem of dominion, from Golconda to Delhi, from Delhi to Mushed, from Mushed to Cabul, and from Cabul to Lahore. When first given to Shah Jehaun it was still uncut, weighing, it is said, in that rough state nearly 800 carats, which, were reduced by the unskilfulness of the artist to 279, its present weight. It was cut by Hortensio Borgis, a Venetian; who, instead of receiving a remuneration for his labour, was fined 10,000 rupees by the enraged Mogul. In form it is 'rose-cut,'—that is to say, it is cut to a point in a series of small faces, or 'facets,' without any tabular surface. A good general idea may be formed of its shape and size by conceiving it as the pointed half of a small hen's egg, though it is said not to have risen more than half-an-inch from the gold setting in which it was worn by Runjeet. Its value is scarcely computable,—though two millions sterling have been mentioned as a justifiable price if calculated by the scale employed in the trade. The Pitt diamond, brought over from Madras by the grandfather of Lord Chatham, and sold to the Regent Orleans in 1777 for 125,000*l.*, weighs scarcely 130 carats,—nor does the great diamond which supports the eagle on the summit of the Russian sceptre weigh as much as 200."

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Brahmin*:—
1,323 Bags Rice.
32 „ Becho de Mer.
12 Cases Birds Nests.
1 „ Glue.
12 Bales Goat Skins.
120 Peculs Redwood.
168 Slabs of Tin.
100 Pigs of Lead.
6,787 Bundles of Rattans.
6 Cases Tortoiseshell.
22 Bales Tinder.
500 Cases Sundries, Sharkskins, Pepper, Elephants Teeth, Chowchow, &c.

Per *Coregra*:—
2 Boxes Bird's Nests.
507 Peculs Tin.
42 Cases Gin.
796 Peculs Ebony.
7,340 Goat Skins.
143 Catties Elephants Teeth.
1 Case Tortoiseshell.
240 Peculs Rattans.
200 „ Lakkawood.

Per *Nestorian*:—
3,480 Pieces Drills.
1,000 „ Jeans.
500 „ Sheetings.

Per *Schah Jehan*:—
10,000 Peculs Sugar.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
October 19	Nestorian	A. ship	693	Bilsh	Hongkong	Sep. 30	Sundries	J. M. Smith & Co.
,, 22	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	296	Treosem	Hongkong	Oct. 16	Sundries	F. & O. S. N. Co.'s Agents.
,, 24	Sir John Beresford	B. barque	292	Tredgold	Whampoa	Sep. 26	Sundries	Dienkin, Rawson & Co.
,, 26	Huntingdon	A. barque			California	Aug. 29		Order.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
October 19	Candace	A. barque	395	Arquit	New York	Tea & Silk	Bull, Nye & Co.
,, 22	Emma Colvin	B. ship	565	Northwood	London	Tea & Silk	Lindsay & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Ann Lockerby	Aug. 12	B. ship	463	Beverley	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.	London	Early
Argyle	July 4	B. ship	397	Stafford	Turner & Co.	Singapore	Early
Brahmin	Oct. 17	B. ship	616	McLachan	Lindsay & Co.		
Clara Anna Maria	Oct. 15	Dut. bq.	205	Bakeman	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.		
Corcyra	Oct. 6	B. brig	176	Welsh	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	Singapore	Early
Equator	Sept. 7	B. brig	233	Carter	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Favourite	Sept. 27	B. barque	232	Leisk	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	Early
Harriet Humble	Sept. 16	B. ship	485	Bevis	Turner & Co.	London	28th October
Huntington	Oct. 26	A. barque			Order.		
James Scott	Sept. 27	B. barque	340	Sutter	Hargreaves & Co.	Liverpool	1st November
Lady Mary Wood	Oct. 22	B. str.	296	Tronson	P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Agents.		
Leibnitz	Sept. 21	Brem. sh.	600	Whitting	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		
Marmion	Oct. 7	B. brig	256	Johnstone	Thos. Ripley & Co.		
Mercurius	Sept. 25	Dut. bq.	467	Venaman	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.		
Natchez	Sept. 26	A. ship	523	Duryee	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	New York	Early
Nestorian	Oct. 15	A. ship	693	Bilsh	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	Early
Oneida	Oct. 10	A. ship	420	Cressy	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Pilot Fish	Sept. 27	B. ship	307	Bruce	Turner & Co.	London	Early
Schah Jehan	Oct. 17	B. ship	780	Johns	Russell & Co.		
Sir John Beresford	Oct. 24	B. barque	292	Tredgold	Dienkin, Rawson & Co.		
Vancouver	Oct. 17	A. ship	518	Fuller	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Union	Aug. 13	Sp. ship	464	Pardo	Russell & Co.	Manilla	
Ylocano	Aug. 17	Sp. brig	227	Martinez	Russell & Co.	Manilla	

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Brescha	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	408	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Maiden	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	Lacy	F. F. Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	Dutes	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.

EXPORTS OF SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO ALL PARTS FOR YEARS ENDING 30th JUNE.

Destination	1848	1849	1850
Great Britain	19,117	15,915	13,162
Coastwise	2,059	2,185	1,660
United States	..	33	415
Total	21,176	18,134	13,237

EXPORT OF SILK PIECE GOODS FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1850.

Pongees	33,920 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs	6,812 ,,
Crapes	695 ,,
Sarsenet	2,534 ,,
Fancy Silks and Satins	2,509 ,,
Raw Silk	415 bales=332 peculs

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Clara Anna Maria*:

328,32 Peculs Tobacco.
8 ,, Sea Weed.
140 ,, Sapan Wood.
180 ,, Mangrove Bark.
20 ,, Rattans.
3 ,, Buffaloes Horns.
160 ,, Sandal Wood.
24 ,, Tinder.
386 ,, Sugar.
1,400 ,, Rice.
63 Baskets Licheee.

Per *Vancouver*:—

1,900 Peculs Sugar.
160 Pieces Fancy Cotton.
2,600 ,, Jeans.
7,050 ,, Drills.
120 ,, Lastings.
6 ,, Spanish Stripes.
180 ,, Lonz Ells.
140 Packages Vermillion.
150 ,, White Lead.
154 ,, Medicines.
100 ,, Indigo.
15 ,, Ginseng.
7 ,, Putchuck.
6 ,, Do. Powder.
12 ,, Stores.
12 Boxes Glass.
15 Baskets Dried Shrimps.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Manila*:—

4,405 Packages China Ware.
9,972 Pieces Earthen Ware.
5,050 ,, Nankeens.
8 Cases Silk Piece Goods.
24 Bales Raw Silk, (Pels. 16,80 c.)

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed		Plain Cottons Yards	Colored Cottons Yards	Printed Cottons Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Worsted Pieces	Iron Tons
Lively	London	277	May	21	782,306	..	..	48	..	..	..
Larpent	Liverpool	614	May	18	186,165	..	389,800	4,388	..	..	81
Viscount Sandon	London	540	May	21	1,682,430	..	..	698	..	..	..
Cathays	Liverpool	406	June	14	1,710,661	83,140	22,748	2,284	..	..	49
Confucius	Liverpool	..	July	11	960,750	81,690	..	2,168	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Muey and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48	10,259,454	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,591	116	113,109	309,003	60,075	623,764	11,372,141
Year 1848-49	10,232,449	18,406	..	..	85,52	10,336,371	117,714	226,034	49,223	893,981	395,496	171,343	1,973,791	12,310,162
Year 1849-50	13,057,125	229,502	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,433	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,853	13,867,467

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

SEASON	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48	103,061	118,575	..	226,636	758,559	122,866	246,069	101,267	176,036	115,414	1,518,151	1,744,787
Year 1848-49	146,058	466,490	1,709	616,257	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	187,697	167,153	205,981	2,370,073	2,986,331
Year 1849-50	813,536	826,293	..	1,643,829	2,295,611	190,753	554,026	181,748	468,220	283,511	3,974,873	5,618,701

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1848-49	33,577,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	224,301	438,450	117,181	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,757	49,216	3,023,862	619,723	3,636,661	8,435,340	47,107,908
Year 1849-50	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	1,447,400	45,848,900	13,300	918,501	..	2,630,000	312,100	4,581,301	8,455,202	53,962,102
Year 1849-50, Increase	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,495	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	99,562	49,216	..	992,862	307,633	1,184,621	6,854,194
Year 1849-50, Decrease	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	4,800	..	..	607,862	..	..	314,941	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz.; *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORTS COASTWISE, 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds.	Star. Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeen Pieces
1 Vessel			*July Total*													611	..	87	..
3 ,,			*Aug.* ,,	147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	65	481	..
				147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	874	65	568	..
Eagle	368	Sept. 2	Hk. & Wh.	251,200	..	..	251,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251,200	..	..	..	..
Robert Pulsford	360	,, 14	Whampoa	116,640	..	..	116,640	..	13,840	..	36,200	6,000	1,180	57,220	173,860	..	..	..	..
Lady Mary Wood	296	,, 14	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	168	..
Antelope	377	,, 21	Hk. & Wh.	..	13,310	..	13,310	..	39,970	..	13,230	9,300	3,590	66,490	79,800	..	..	..	..
Lady Mary Wood	296	Oct. 7	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	50	..	19
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date				515,360	13,310	..	528,670	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	652,380	914	115	716	19

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships Name	Ton	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery and Hungmuey	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
3 Vessels			*July Total*	848,700	..	9,200	..	857,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	857,900	1,667	..	..	944
9 ,,			*Aug.* ,,	3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	350	14,247	3,588,651	2,332	16,000	..	..
3 ,,			*Sep.* ,,	1,023,326	..	6,074	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	36,942	22,330	78,434	1,130,334	420	..	..	..
				5,279,637	89,100	92,967	1,600	5,463,304	..	..	2,170	28,346	39,285	23,730	113,581	5,576,885	4,423	16,000	6	944
Blundell	372	Oct. 5	London	387,500	52,700	900	441,100	..	..	..	3,160	15,300	49,200	4,600	72,400	513,500	245	..	..	..
Countess of Seafield	436	,, 5	London	265,800	4,400	3,200	274,400	..	..	..	2,400	10,900	31,200	1,300	45,800	319,200	932	2,000	20	..
Moultan	429	,, 5	London	260,208	46,923	29,313	336,510	..	889	12,250	16,093	10,837	4,124	44,162	397,711	701	..	..	4	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date,				6,202,145	192,223	125,480	2,500	6,522,353	..	889	19,900	70,838	159,522	43,804	284,953	6,807,296	6,367	18,000	31	944

Per *Emma Colvin* to London, cargo not yet ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong.	Pouchong.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Black. Total Pounds	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds	Raw Silk. Bales	Silk Piece Goods. Cases.
Lucy Elizabeth	335	Sept. 6	New York	205,034	..	..	205,034	36,016	..	3,990	..	6,970	3,630	52,606	257,640	108	..

Cargoes per *Annie Buckham*, *Reliance*, *Panama*, *Tartar* and *Candace* to New York not yet ascertained.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	Congou.	Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Muey and Pouchong.	Pekoe.	Total Black.	Twankay.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Young Hyson.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk Total Bales.
1844-1845	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,413
1845-1846	8,027,207	610,826	6,549	27,105	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	12,192
1846-1847	8,957,080	361,348	11,015	98,566	151,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,318	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,973
1847-1848	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,689	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
1848-1849	11,163,696	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,691	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,634	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
1849-1850	13,423,745	1,125,896	..	..	25,300	16,609,237	550,445	312,400	1,356,012	2,509,543	683,518	337,126	5,754,113	22,863,370	13,237

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